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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed or uninitialled communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

On April 26th, at Chungking, the wife of Mr. James Murray, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On May 11th, at Shanghai, VALENTINE R. THOMAS, Alice-Lorraine, to ERIC MAURICE CLAWTHORPE, of Somerton.

On May 12th, at Shanghai, ARTHUR GEORGE BEA, a native, of Seaghat, to MARGARET Herricks.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 20TH, 1907.

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium is not a monarch the record of whose doughty acts will fill any considerable space in history. This is, of course, no fault of KING LEOPOLD himself, nor does it cast any reflection on his personal prowess; he being as King of Belgium as incapable of levying war as the Archbishop of Canterbury himself! Still it, as executive King of Belgium, and Grand Pensionary of Europe, he is thus excluded from inaugurating any armed contest on European ground, in his private capacity as Sovereign of the Congo Free State he may yet have the historic glory of having permanently set back the boundaries of British Empire. But if not permitted by circumstances to assume the rôle of an Alexander, and carve out with his sword kingdoms, he has had abundant opportunities in both his regal and private capacities of advancing the interests of Belgium and of KING LEOPOLD by venturesome mercantile transactions. Even in mediæval days, Belgium was celebrated for the mercantile enterprise of her people and the extent of her external trade, and in these modern times, and under the congenial guidance of KING LEOPOLD, the port of Antwerp has risen to the first rank amongst the great mercantile emporiums of Europe. Under such auspices it was but natural that KING LEOPOLD should follow the lead of

his subjects, and that the mercantile instinct should largely flourish alongside his more conspicuous displays of regal magnificence. For some thirty years he has been the practically uncontrollable monarch of the Congo Free State, presiding over an autocracy as unchallenged as that of the Tsar himself. The products of the country have been in increasing demand during the greater portion of this term so that there has been every inducement to a monarch, who had the mercantile habit actually forced upon him, of seeking to make the most out of the peculiar situation. We have seen something even in distant China of the financial and mercantile enterprise of the Belgians, so that we can the easier comprehend how absorbing the pursuit proved in the comparatively little known and hitherto unexplored realms along the Congo. Professedly the object of the International Association which conferred the rule of the state upon KING LEOPOLD was to encourage the commercial growth of the huge and hitherto neglected territory watered by the Congo River; so that in impressing on his officials the necessity of increasing the exports to Europe the King was only following out the behests of his commission; and looking at the affair from this point of view, which was probably the only one from which it had ever been presented to him, KING LEOPOLD came to understand that so long as the European world was afforded facilities for trading at the entrance of the country, so long it had no ground of complaint, the internal regulations of the country being matters of detail expressly left to the judgment of the sovereign. Unfortunately, some hundred or so British missionaries, with whom KING LEOPOLD doubtless considered their usual objectionable habits of ignorant enmity about things in which they were nowise concerned, went spying about the country and volunteering advice. More than this, they proved themselves deaf to the hints given them by the administrators of the Government, and not content with this, proceeded to publish what those officials who had the responsibility of maintaining order could not but look upon as ignorant libels. This was proved through the means of an investigation undertaken by these maligned officials, who in their own eyes, and in those of their monarch emerged victoriously out of the ordeal. Not content the missionaries, with one or two discontented traders, actually pressed their complaints on the British Government, and that body used its influence with the King to have the affair investigated. Always willing to listen to well founded complaints, KING LEOPOLD did appoint a commission, and this commission found out that irregularities had indeed occurred, but the Government of the Congo did not think it necessary to publish all this in detail, and KING LEOPOLD said that the whole affair had been exaggerated. In his eyes this was, under the circumstances, quite sufficient, as no damage had been done to the missionaries, and KING LEOPOLD could not be made responsible, his appointment containing no reserve. This reasonable explanation was curiously considered insufficient by the British Government, and more unreasonably still the United States seemed disposed to be dissatisfied with it. It was evident that something must be done to prevent like outrages in future.

Of late years a so-called scientific method of demarcating boundaries had sprung into fashion, and the quidnuncs instead of defining the boundary on the spot had contented themselves with saying it was to be formed by a certain parallel or meridian. It can hardly be said that such boundaries are in every respect unobjectionable, especially in the case of meridians, the fixing of a meridian being one of the most difficult problems in geodesy. In this case the thirtieth meridian had for some hundred odd miles been made the boundary between Uganda and the Free State, and the line had been actually marked. A few years later it turned out that the surveyors had made a mistake, and that the Kusoro Mountain, and a part of the Albert Edward Nyanza, had been through the mistake included in British territory! Nothing was said of it at the time the Kusoro Mountain, though interesting as one of the clasps of one of the three great volcanic girdles of the earth, being otherwise valueless, and a few miles of sea room more or less in the Albert Edward Nyanza, not seriously affecting the naval strength of either Great Britain or Belgium. But of course vengeance is sweet, and the British Government had seriously impugned the sovereign right of its neighbour to wallop his own Niggers! It was a distinct case for punishment and as nothing more condign offered it has been taken advantage

of, and England is made to feel the full enormity of her offence. Now, of course, ridiculous as is the immediate issue, there is something here more than at first sight meets the eye. A little strip less than two degrees in latitude, just south of this territory, is all that separates the northern extremity of Lake Tanganyika from British territory in Uganda. Lake Tanganyika is fully accessible from Rhodesia, and indeed the Central African Railway is already carried beyond Victoria Falls, and in a few months could be carried right up to the lake. It would be then in the power of KING LEOPOLD to materially advance the interests of the projected Cape to Cairo Line by giving it passage through the Free State. Some years ago the late Lord Kimberley, then Foreign Minister, had practically made an arrangement with the Free State to cede a strip of territory here between the State and the German territory of North-East Africa, but owing to the active hostility of the German Government of the day, KING LEOPOLD was induced to withdraw his consent. The reclaiming of the once alloted territory, though a matter of absolutely no value whatever, is thus only a renewed instance of the same unfriendly feeling, with no object except to hamper as far as possible the carrying through of the continuous line. Under the present relations between England and KING LEOPOLD with relation to the charges of ill-treatment of the natives, and between England and Germany with regard to the construction of the lines by the latter to Bagdad, it is evident that the game of international obstruction is being carried on with unabated vigour; and all this in spite of the so-called peaceful influence of the Hague. A stronger proof of its failure as a peace promoter could hardly be pointed out.

Alteration made in the conditions of a prospecting disease appear in the *Gazette*.

The 39th plague case was imported from Macao. The 4th was found "dumped" in Queen's Road West.

On and after May 21st an office for the sale of Indian money orders will be opened in the Kowloon Post Office. British and local postal notes will also be sold.

An examination of candidates for clerkships in the Hongkong Civil Service will be held by the Board of Examiners on Monday, June 10th. Conditions are published in the *Gazette*.

The Civil Service C. C. sports commence at 3 p.m. to day (Whit Monday).—Mrs. Chatman will present the prizes. Machado's String Band will play selections during the afternoon.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has, with the advice of the Executive Council, proclaimed Bangkok to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1899, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper or weather deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th of October inclusive.

A Spoons competition was played on Saturday afternoon on the Kowloon Bowling Green, spoons being won by Messrs. T. Petrie, W. Russell, J. Ramsay, and R. Baxter. A number of ties in the three competitions were also played off.

The May Criminal Sessions were formally opened on Saturday morning at the Supreme Court by Sir Francis Piggott, but were adjourned till Tuesday. There is only one case for trial—that of Cheung Tat on a double charge of murder at Pokfulam.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace will be held at the Magistracy on the 27th instant to consider an application from Louis Comar to remove the business carried on by him under the sign of the Cosmopolitan Hotel from DesVoeux Road to No. 39 Queen's Road Central.

A Chinese woman, the wife of a cargo boat man, lost her life in the harbour on Saturday morning. She went to the bow while the vessel was under weigh to put some joss sticks and in stooping down she overbalanced and fell into the water. Several of the crew jumped in, but she was never seen again.

The *Gazette* notifies that for a further period of six months from and including May 28th the export from the Colony, or the carrying coastwise within the Colony, of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or military and naval stores, is prohibited unless the proclamation shall, in the meantime be revoked, or unless permission shall have been obtained.

Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master give notice in the *Gazette* that it is their intention to apply to the Legislative Council for leave to introduce a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from time to time to increase the capital of the said Corporation from the sum of ten millions of dollars to a sum not exceeding the sum of twenty millions of dollars; and to continue incorporated for a further term of 21 years; and to continue in force for a further period of 21 years the Provisions of Section 3 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1899 with regard to the Excess Issue of Bills and Notes payable to bearer on demand.

The rubber between the Police and Civil Services Bowling Clubs was played on Saturday afternoon on the ground of the latter. As was expected the home men won by a margin of 19 shots. Inspector Cameron's, whose rink was two up, was the only winning team for the police.

An interesting shooting match took place yesterday at King's Park Range, Kowloon between teams representing the Middlesex Regiment and the Volunteers. When firing ceased it was found that the soldiers had won by one point only—719 to 718. Two 88's were counted out, an indication of the excellent shooting.

On Saturday morning a passenger by the *Kwong Sai* was arrested by an exciseman for being in possession of opium and on the way to the station asked if the officer would release him for \$10. The latter did not reply and the defendant put his hand in his pocket. The officer thought it was to show the money but he was surprised when the man drew a pocket knife and plunged it in the exciseman's body just below the ribs. A struggle ensued but the prisoner was taken to the Police Station. Later in the day he appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton and was fined \$30 on the opium charge and sentenced to six weeks hard labour for the assault.

The *China Times* says that it is reported in the *Tukung-pun* of Tientsin, that the opposition of the natives of Shansi to the Peking syndicate is growing more acute day by day, and that the people of Taiyuan, capital of that province, are accusing the native converts of the Roman Catholic and Protestant missions there of assisting the British Concessionaries to secure excessive mining rights in P'ingting and four other districts. The natives have threatened to attack the foreign missions and missionaries if they do not stop their followers from assisting the Syndicates. There have recently been small troubles between the two parties at Taiyuan. It is said that the Manchu Governor, En Shou, has wired to the Waiwu requesting instructions. It is reported in Chinese official circles in Peking that in order to bring the dispute to a mutually satisfactory conclusion, the Waiwu will shortly consult Sir John Jordan as to the revision of the present agreement.

The *Globe* remarks:—If it be true that the Peking Government has placed an order for two millions of up-to-date rifles with a Continental firm, there would seem to be full occasion for repetition of the Prince of Wales's counsel to British manufacturers generally to "wake up." So far as has come to English knowledge, this important contract was thrown open to the whole outside world, the main governing condition being exact compliance by tenderers with the specifications of details. It was to be an above-board deal, without any "squeeze" in secret operation, and as this country can make rifles as cheaply, quality for quality, as any Continental nation, some explanation should be given of the disfavour shown to the British competitor. Was the question of long credit the stumbling block? There are countries, notably in South America, where English merchants have burned their fingers so severely with that risky method of capturing business to have any further liking for it. But it is one thing to give long credit in ordinary com mera and quite another to trust to the Government of four hundred millions of people for honourable dealing. There is no question whatever about its solvency. It is asserted that owing to recent reforms in the collection and distribution of Imperial revenue, a very much larger amount reaches Peking, while the Emperor and his mother are reported to be all for economy.

On April 18th Sir Matthew Nathan addressed to Lord Elgin a dispatch containing the following paragraph:—"Referring to the 42nd paragraph of the despatch above quoted which dealt with the question of providing as soon as possible additional accommodation for junks seeking shelter from storms, your Lordship will observe that the Relief Fund Committee unanimously agreed to suggest that the Government contribution of an amount equal to private subscriptions promised by me to the fund, not being otherwise required, should be expended for commencing at the earliest possible date the new, typhoon refuge which they, as well as the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council have recommended should be provided at Mong Kok-tni by constructing a detached breakwater extending from near Tai-kok-tei to opposite the South end of Yaumati and enclosing an area of 166 acres. The estimated cost of this breakwater is \$600,000, and I propose that the suggestion of the Relief Fund Committee should be met by taking a vote in the Legislative Council for the amount that can be spent on the work this year and including such amounts in the Estimates for 1908 and 1909 as will permit of the work being completed without any avoidable delay. I ask Your Lordship's approval to this course. In the meantime a number of borings have been taken to ascertain the nature of the bed of the harbour on the site of the proposed breakwater and the plans and particulars for it are being prepared."

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THE COMMISSION.

(Continued from 18th inst.)

94. So far as the repairing of the floors is concerned, much hardship has been created by the Authorities in a large number of cases requiring the owner to re-concrete the floor, whereas the actual damage to the floor was confined to the superficial covering of same having become slightly defective. No such power is given in the Ordinance to compel an owner in such case to re-concrete the words being to "make good". These words are given in the notice (Sanitary Board 2); but at the instigation of some official without the authority of the Board, the words "make good" have been deleted and the words "re-concrete" substituted, which words have a much wider application, and not required by the Ordinance.

95. The Sanitary Surveyor, Mr. Carter, admits this allegation and in justification says he has taken too high a standard for concrete in this Colony.

96. In 1905 about 1,700 notices were served to some of your Commissioners during this year. It was found that in many cases very superficial repairs to the surface of the floors were all that were needed, and in other respects they were not in a state to need re-concreting.

97. The needless waste of money which owners have been called upon to expend has been quite unjustified and has cost many thousands of dollars, not taking into consideration the loss sustained through the resultant dislocation of business or the bribes which have been paid to inspectors for the exemptions they had no power to lawfully grant, and which from the evidence adduced must amount in the aggregate to a considerable sum of money, the usual charge for such exemptions being apparently \$25 for each yard of floor.

98. In many cases it would appear that not only were inspectors guilty of receiving bribes for unlawful exemptions but that the notices themselves were illegal and unnecessary inasmuch as the law provided for surface yards being made good and not re-concreted as already stated.

99. The uselessness of having these three sections dealing practically with the same matter is apparent and the late Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer says it was oversight of draughtsmanship.

100. The anomaly is remarkable that in sections 111 and 112 the material used shall be approved by the Board, and in section 149, it should be approved by the Building Authority. But as is pointed out in section 82 of this Report, the Building Authority having delegated his authority to Sanitary Inspectors, he knows little or nothing of it from personal knowledge.

101. One difficulty about lime concrete is the absence of stone lime in sufficient quantity procurable in the Colony to be generally available, and so it has to be made with shell or coral lime.

102. The component parts of lime concrete used are lime, red earth and granite. Experts vary slightly in their recommendation as to the respective quantities to be used of each of these materials, and also in the matter of laying the same, but from evidence adduced we would recommend the following definite specification should be laid down, subject of course to the Board having the right to approve of any other kind of flooring or materials, which in their opinion may be equally good or better:

Lime concrete 6 inches thick

Lime 1

Red earth 2

Broken granite to pass one

inch mesh 4

the whole to be rammed before setting until the lime comes to the surface. This specification is the one required present for encasing drains under the Drainage Bye-laws.

103. A similar course should be adopted with regard to cement concrete floors if preferred by the owner, which should be four inches thick, substituting cement for lime, but in view of the extra cost entailed we do not recommend its compulsory use.

104. We recommend the consolidation of sections Nos. 111, 112, and 149.

Also that the Building Inspector shall generally supervise the laying of the floors.

That a certificate be given that the work has been satisfactorily carried out. That such certificates should be held good as against all but surface repairs for eight years in the case of lime concrete and fifteen years in the case of cement concrete.

This certificate should bear an endorsement that during the period such certificates are in force the owners shall not be called upon to open up the ground surfaces of their houses but only to repair broken surfaces.

105. By section 149, the internal surface of these walls have to be rendered in cement mortar to a height of not less than 4 feet.

106. From evidence it seems that on account of the action of heat from kitchen fires, general rough usage by Chinese, and the difficulty of making the cement adhere to the walls (old walls especially) so great a height as four feet, the enforcement of this part of the section is unsatisfactory, and we recommend that the height be limited to 18 inches.

107. We consider that the medical staff should have nothing to do with examining and passing the above works, which are eminently questions for a Civil Engineer.

108. A certificate should be granted on completion, which should protect the owner from being called upon to do the work a second time.

The Medical Officer of Health stated that although a Sanitary Inspector passes such work when completed, it is not a certificate that the workmanship is good.

109. Compulsory lime washing was first introduced as an anti-plague measure and largely as a result of the panic caused by the virulent outbreak of 1894. Ten years of enforcement of the lime washing regulations have shown that the lime washing operations as carried out and for the purpose intended are a complete failure.

110. Although on the question of the efficacy of lime washing as a means of cleansing there has been considerable diversity of opinion in the expert evidence on the question of its efficacy as a disinfectant and germicide there has been virtually none. The evidence is conclusive that lime washing as carried out in Hongkong is valueless as a disinfectant and germicide.

111. The Medical Officer of Health supported lime washing because as it was apparently the only method of cleansing dark corners and out of the way places, he did not attribute any disinfectant properties to the lime wash. Dr. Pearce said:—"I do not know what (lime washing) was introduced for, but I should not carry it out as a means of destroying plague germs in a house; its advantage as an anti-plague measure is very small."

112. Mr. Ough was of opinion that English or stone lime put on would do good, and said that the lime used in lime washing operations locally was third grade Sai Kung lime which consisted of the lower and coarser layers of coral and shell lime mixed with sand and partly burned particles of shell. "The advantage of lime washing was that there was visible evidence of the brush having been there; the lime wash had no disinfectant properties."

113. Mr. Lamm expressed similar views. Mr. Perkins thought the number of compulsory lime washings might be reduced and that it might be left to the Medical Officer of Health or some high officer to discriminate, while Mr. Osborne was of opinion that "the so called lime washing entailed expenditure with no corresponding good, and was valueless except to accentuate the surrounding dirt."

114. "In the majority of cases the stuff stopped on the walls is weak in whitening qualities that in a few days the walls are yellow again."

115. Mr. Osborne was also of opinion that compulsory lime washing should be abolished and its place taken by monthly house to house cleaning. He gives support to his contention extensive experiments carried out under his direct supervision. His statement that as the result of his operations amongst a large staff of some thousands of employes, there has only been one case of plague in six years, notwithstanding the fact that the disease raged in the neighbourhood, must command attention.

116. The Commission are inclined to the opinion that if performed bimonthly or even quarterly cleanings were undertaken by the people under the supervision of the Sanitary Board, compulsory lime washing may be found unnecessary and for the reasons stated hereafter, inexpedient. In any case, the Commission are of opinion that shops and the more respectable Chinese houses should not be placed on the same footing as common lodging houses and opium dives.

117. The lime washing regulations have given rise to corruption on a very large scale, and the hardships and injustices attendant thereon have been considerable.

118. Work in connection with re-concreting and lime washing has got into the hands of a select few, the result of a ring formed amongst certain contractors and inspectors. The result of this has been to raise the price of lime washing from \$1.00 and \$1.20 to \$2.00 and \$2.50 per floor. Good work done by contractors outside the ring has been condemned over and over again, whilst bad work done by ring contractors has been passed at once.

119. The usual procedure in such cases would seem to be for the Inspectors to delay inspecting work done for two or three weeks. By this time the lime wash would probably be soiled again either by dirt or smoke and the contractor would be ordered to do it again. This process would be repeated until finally the contractor would, unless he engaged a ring contractor to finish the job or bribed the Inspector to finish before the Magistrate and fined.

120. Apart from the inconvenience to tenants of this delay, the first cost of these lime washings (operation aforesaid) in the poorer districts is one of cleanliness, as several of the experts have claimed that lime washing is conducive to that end, it is possible that the continued enforcement of the regulations in a modified form and freed from the hardship and corruption they now entail may be advisable unless some more speedy, efficacious and economical method of cleansing can be found to take the place of lime wash.

121. The Government of India do not recommend lime washing as a plague preventive, and lime washing the walls of houses does not destroy the rat fleas infesting them. That fleas from a plague stricken rate are largely instrumental in spreading plague among human beings admits of little doubt.

122. Under all the foregoing circumstances, therefore, if the question at issue is whether compulsory lime washing as an anti-plague measure should be continued or abolished, the Commission have no hesitation in recommending the abolition of the regulations in *toto*, but if the question at issue is one of cleanliness, as several of the experts have claimed that lime washing is conducive to that end, it is possible that the continued enforcement of the regulations in a modified form and freed from the hardship and corruption they now entail may be advisable unless some more speedy, efficacious and economical method of cleansing can be found to take the place of lime wash.

123. Considerable evidence has been given before the Commission by architects, contractors and property owners, with regard to the great inconvenience and pecuniary loss occasioned through the delay which arises in the passing of plans and of work.

124. Even when plans have been drawn up in accordance with the laws, it appears that a month or six weeks often elapses before the plans are passed. In the meantime, the owner being unable to proceed with the work, suffers loss.

125. Evidence has been given as to the method of passing plans adopted in large towns both in England and in self-governing Colonies, from which it appears that, provided plans are in accordance with the law, a few days or at the most a week is all that passes from the time the plan is submitted to the Borough Engineer to its being returned as passed.

126. The delay here is no doubt in a measure due to the fact that the plans have to be sent to and from the Sanitary Department and the Building Authority, whose offices are not in the same building.

127. If, as we suggest, the whole of the Sanitary work be concentrated in the one Department, there does not appear to be any reason why a week at the most should not suffice in which to pass correct plans. Should they not be correct, these plans should be returned at the end of that period with a detailed list of the alterations or corrections required.

128. As it is, many months sometimes elapse before plans are returned with the remark that they are not in accordance with the law. Instances have been cited wherein cases over six months have been lost during which time no report or acknowledgement had been received from the Department concerning the application for plans to be passed.

129. In the same way, much valuable time is often wasted, and consequently pecuniary loss sustained, through the delay in passing work which has been correctly carried out. In some instances a certificate of occupation has not been granted until a month or more after the work has been reported as completed. This is not due also to a division of authority, but is in part to want of system.

130. We would here point out that in England no certificate of occupation is required.

131. The Commissioners are forced to the conclusion that this delay is in certain instances due to the fact that the Inspector Office has not been personally "approached", or that the work has been carried out by some contractor who is unknown to the Inspector and not being one of the regular clique has not given the usual bribe expected.

132. To have an instance, an outside contractor having been employed the Inspector repeatedly refused to pass his work. The contractor then appealed to another Inspector whom he was personally known. The second Inspector told him, "I'm the first with the significant intimation." This man is friend of mine," and the work was passed at once.

133. Special evidence has been given with regard to the passing of drains, but this is a question which will be dealt with under that heading.

134. The suggestions as to how the delay referred to can be obviated have been dealt with in our recommendation as to the division of the work of the Department.

135. In continuation of the preceding paragraph, we would point out that similar complaints have been made with regard to the passing of drains.

136. The position of a Sanitary Surveyor in charge of such work is, we consider, most unsatisfactory; this post should be abolished and the work carried out under the supervision of the Executive Engineer as suggested in the later part of our Report, when dealing with the question of the re-organisation of the staff.

137. At the moment, a Sanitary Surveyor holds the responsible position for passing this most necessary work, over whom there is practically no control, as neither the Principal Civil Medical Officer, nor the Medical Officer of Health are in a position to check or supervise his work, and must be guided entirely by his advice. He is practically uncontrolled in the conduct of his duties, as the Building Authority has no authority over this Official.

138. We consider such wide powers, particularly in reference to such an important part of building work as houses, drains, should not be left entirely to an officer of the rank and training of the present Sanitary Surveyor.

139. Witnesses have appeared before us who state that money has to be paid before drainage work is passed, and that unless the work is carried out by San. In or one or two other favoured contractors, the drains and traps are definitely broken by the Inspectors and the work has to be done again.

140. One witness stated he was thus forced to employ San. In who charged him four times the amount it would have cost, could he have employed his own contractor.

141. Another witness who had been named as one who gave money to the Sanitary Surveyor and his assistants has denied this but admits giving presents at intervals throughout the year, as well as at Christmas time.

142. The Commissioners have not been able either to verify or disprove these statements, but are inclined to the opinion that irregularities have existed in connection with the passing of drains, but are unable to apportion the blame.

143. While on the subject of the passing of the work, it would be well to point out that the strict enforcement of the Ordinance by which an authorised architect must be employed in all cases of repair is a source of great hardships, throwing an unnecessary expense upon the house owner.

144. A case has been cited where a pane of glass in a covered veranda having been broken, the owner was asked to send a plan shewing the proposed repair; this would have cost a fee of about \$20 for a repair which could have been effected for 80 cents.

145. On another occasion, an instance was given of a poor Chinaman in an outlying district who having purchased a house of which the kitchen had fallen down, was summoned and fined for not having a properly constructed kitchen, the damaged one having been built up with timber and fallen debris.

As he was too poor to engage an architect and rebuild the kitchen, he was forced to abandon the house, which is now empty, thus losing the \$200 he had paid for the property.

146. Previous to the modification of the Plague Procedure brought about in the middle of 1903, at the instance of some of the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, who had subjected the original procedure to constant criticism, large sums of money had been spent by the Government unquestioningly and ungrudgingly on disinfection in the belief that it was a preventive of plague.

147. Until 1901 the Sanitary Board relied solely on the Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary advice, and he was alone responsible for the policy pursued, and yet it appears that the present Medical Officer of Health admits he is not fully acquainted with the composition and effect of disinfectants.

148. One disinfectant was used and then another until in the autumn of 1901 a general disinfection of the City of Victoria was carried out on his recommendation by fumigating with chlorine and washing with a solution of carbolic acid. Jeyes' fluid had been the last disinfectant in use, and the substitution of carbolic acid was made at the suggestion of Inspector Reidie, who until 1st January, 1895, had been a Police Constable and had therefore not had the special training which would qualify him in passing an opinion on the value of a disinfectant. No opinion was taken by the Medical Officer of Health to test this new disinfectant. Inspector Reidie's recommendation appears to have been considered sufficient, and on this experiment a sum of something like \$25,000 was spent in the years 1901 and 1902.

149. The discovery that this expenditure had been wasted falls to the credit of the Secretary who was struck with its cost compared with that of lime washing and caused a sample to be sent to the Government Analyst. This officer expressed the opinion that it would be useless to submit any disinfectant to chemical analysis if it would not mix with water and therefore did not mix well with water and therefore was condemned as a disinfectant.

150. Fumigation with chlorine was another costly experiment. The necessary materials alone cost a large sum yearly and to this must be added the wages of the staff of inspectors, foremen, carpenters and coolies employed in this work.

151. Apart from the material cost we must reckon the hardship to which the Chinese inhabitants of the Colony were subjected, turned out of their houses by the street full of smoke in the morning and kept them in the rain and cold the whole day.

152. The Colony is indebted to Dr. Pearce for the exposure of the ineffectiveness of fumigation with chlorine. Shortly after his arrival, he pointed out that Chinese houses could not be rendered sufficiently airtight, but at the time this advice was disregarded.

153. It does not appear in this case any more than in the case of carbolic acid that the Medical Officer of Health made any experiment to determine the value of chlorine as a disinfectant. No tests as far as we are aware were made of the effect of chlorine in a Chinese house, in order to ascertain whether the necessary proportion of gas could be maintained long enough to render it effective.

154. As late as 1903, fumigation and lime washing of infected houses formed a part of the plague procedure, and it was not abandoned until Dr. Pearce pointed out its uselessness as a germicide. The lime washing was carried out at the expense of the Government, at contract prices nearly 100 per cent. higher than those paid by private individuals. The waste of money thus entailed can be well imagined.

155. The plague procedure had hitherto been very sensibly modified. Cleaning with soft soap and diluted Jeyes' fluid has been substituted for fumigation and Government lime washing, and a general cleaning of Chinese houses has been carried out regularly every year, at cost of only a few thousand dollars.

156. The big gangs of coolies and the large labour bills have disappeared, and the work is done by the Chinese themselves. But it must not be thought that we see no reason for still further changes.

(To be continued.)

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

The Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906 for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second annual ordinary general meeting to be held at the offices of the Company in Alexandra Building, Saturday, May 25th, reads:

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to lay before you a Statement of the Company's business, with a Balance Sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1906.

The Net Profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and allowing for loss on subsidiary coins, amount to \$102,366.33

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year ... 7,734.94

\$110,100.97

T. B. HALL & CO.'S
"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND
LIGHT, SPARKLING
PALE ALE
(IN PINTS AND SPLITS)

GUINNESS' STOUT
"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND
(IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS)
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS
H. PRICE & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is an official summary of the opening proceedings at the Colonial Conference.

The Conference met at 11 a.m. at the Colonial Office. There were present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G., Secretary

NOTICE.

Communications respecting *Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c.*, should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are no ordered for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A HOUSE of more than Seven Rooms, in a good locality, Macdonald Road District preferred. Apply, stating particulars, to—

"H."

Care of Yokohama Specie Bank.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1907. 930

TO LET.

NORTH END OF CHATERS BUNGALOW, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Apply—

C. P. CHATER,

Victor Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1907. 931

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMENADE CONCERT
on the
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
on
SATURDAY, 25th MAY, 1907,
at 9 P.M.

In Aid of the Gymnasium and Baty Fund.

Admission ... \$2 & \$1.

If the weather is unfavorable the Concert will take place in the Drill Hall.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1907. 932

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

ERZHERZOG FRANZ FERDINAND, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

From Emma, ex ss "Aurora," transhipped at Trieste.

From Trieste, ex ss "Koerber," transhipped at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDEK, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1907. 3

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMER LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESEY, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

CARDIGANSHIRE, Captain Tyers, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOWES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 932

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Young energetic EUROPEAN CLERK, with Knowledge of Office routine. Only those possessing good references need apply by letter to—

Box 164,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. 887

WANTED.

A COMPRAORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First Class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to DENNYS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 714

WANTED.

A SURGEON for the S.S. "DAPHNE." Apply at once to the CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD., Hotel Mansion.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 913

QUALIFIED MILLINER.

FOR a large Military Establishment in Yokohama, a fully qualified and expert MILLINER, to take charge of department.

Applicant's should state nationality, age, experience, and terms, replying to

"MILLINERY."

Care of "Hongkong Daily Press."

914

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 20th May, "WHIT MONDAY."

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 927

FIRES INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 20th May, "WHIT MONDAY."

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1907. 931

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 20th inst., all Departments will be OPEN for Business from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Only.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1907. 945

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON".

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

GILMAN & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 935

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWO GODOWN WARRANTS, one dated the 10th December, 1906, for 1,850 cases of molasses, the balance of 2,830 cases (No. 11), and the other dated the 25th December, 1906, for 925 cases (No. 16), and issued by the SAI WING GODOWNS to Mr. F. K. TATA have been LOST. Delivery of the goods will be given to Mr. TATA at once and no further claims will be recognized by the SAI WING GODOWNS in respect of these goods.

GOLDRING & BARLOW,

10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1907. 934

NEW KOWLOON SURVEY DISTRICT IV, LOTS Nos. 2,330 & 2,331 SHAM SHUI PO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LIU MINI KONG who was with LIU WAI KIT joint owner of Lots Nos. 2,330 and 2,331 at Sham Shui Po Survey District IV, New Kowloon, is asserted to be dead and that his two sons LIU NGAN TAU and LIU NGAN YU have applied to be registered as his successors under the New Territories Land Ordinance 1905 and as joint owners with LIU WAI KIT. AND NOTICE IS also given that all persons having claims against these lots or intending to dispute the right of the said LIU NGAN TAU and LIU NGAN YU must give particulars of their claims or state their objections in writing to the undersigned Assistant Land Officer before the expiration of three months from this date.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1907.

J. R. WOOD,
Assistant Land Officer.

592

MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 27th May, 1907, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licenses Ordinance, 1898, viz.:—

From one Louis Conner for permission to remove the business now carried on by him under an Adjunct License on premises numbered 65, Des Voeux Road Central, under the sign of "THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL" to premises numbered 39, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,
Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 932

GRAND OPENING OF ARTS EXHIBITION FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER the auspices of the Canton Nam Keung Public College, there will be Opened to the Public at 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (the Supreme Court), from 15th May, 1907, a Grand Exhibition of antique Arts comprising: PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS, AESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN WARES, beautiful articles of decorative furniture, including a bedroom suite in Crystal and handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, rare curios, bric-a-brac, bronzes and other specimens of Vertu collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the educational funds of the Canton Nam Keung Public College.

Doors Open 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 2 to 5 P.M., 7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrances.

T. H. TAI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 916

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Young energetic EUROPEAN CLERK, with Knowledge of Office routine. Only those possessing good references need apply by letter to—

Box 164,

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. 887

WANTED.

A COMPRAORE, having business connections throughout the South of China and able to provide substantial security consisting of landed property in Hongkong to the extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover. Good remuneration to a suitable man. First Class references from a Foreign Bank required. Apply by letter only in the first instance to DENNYS & BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 714

WANTED.

A SURGEON for the S.S. "DAPHNE."

Apply at once to the CHINA COMMERCIAL S.S. CO., LTD., Hotel Mansion.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 913

WANTED.

FOR a large Military Establishment in Yokohama, a fully qualified and expert MILLINER.

Applicant's should state nationality, age, experience, and terms, replying to

"MILLINERY."

Care of "Hongkong Daily Press."

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"MILLINERY."

Care of "Hongkong Daily Press."

914

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP	{ FORMOSA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 22nd May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SOCOTRA, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO-HAMA	{ About 25th May Capt. W. R. Hickey	Freight and Passage.	
SHANGHAI	{ MALTA Capt. R. A. Peters	About 30th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS	CYPRUS Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.E.	Noon, 1st June	See Special Advertisements.
For further particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.		

Hongkong, 20th May, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HIOHOW and HAIPHONG	"CHILLI"	On 21st May, 10 A.M.
MANILA	"CHAMING"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 22nd May, 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUOKIANG"	On 27th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 8th June, 4 P.M.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. AGENTS.	
Hongkong, 17th May, 1907.		

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	{ "MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURA	SUNDAY, 26th May, at 9 A.M.
+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW	{ "SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	MONDAY, 27th May, at 9 A.M.
* ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	{ "FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at 8 A.M.
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.		
+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
At Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.		
Hongkong, 18th May, 1907.	T. ARIMA, Manager.	14

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG	"BAYERN" Capt. MULZLAFF	Wednesday, 22nd May, at NOON.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"SCHARNOEST" Capt. L. MAASS	About Wedday, 22nd May.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von SENDEN	Thursday, 23rd May, at NOON.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. LENZ	About Friday, 31st May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. E. SEMBIL	Saturday, 1st June, at 9 A.M.
For further particulars, apply to	NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.	
Hongkong, 11th May, 1907.		5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC is the "EMPEROR LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to alteration.)	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTREAL" 6,163		WEDNESDAY, 22nd May	15th June
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" 6,000		THURSDAY, 23rd June	24th June
"TARTAR" 4,425		WEDNESDAY, 19th June	13th July
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" 6,000		THURSDAY, 4th July	22nd July
"ATHENIAN" 3,882		WEDNESDAY, 17th July	10th August
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" 6,000		THURSDAY, 1st Aug.	19th August

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the C. & P. NEW PALATIAL "EMPEROR" Steamship, Express, and at LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA.

14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, Intermediate on Steamers via St. Lawrence 260; via New York 262.

"TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Ministry, Diplomatic, Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Peader Street and Peader opposite Blake Pier.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of May	JAPAN	Second half of May
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of May	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILATJAP	IN PORT	Second half of June	JAVA PORTS	Second half of June
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA PORTS	Second half of June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
Auctioneer. Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered and settlement effected promptly. No. 8a, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesalers and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents 36 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street, West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. NUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bronze and Crayon Engravings and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's Road Central.

TYPEWRITERS.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Typewriting Work. Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charge moderate. late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, S.A., Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & CO.
DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel-Billet and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Vents Road Central). Telephone No. 613.

D. A. V. RIBEIRO,
Mechanic NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULIN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO. 295

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE, PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, &c., and POOCHOW LACQUERED WARE. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES. EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO., 26, DES VENTS ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

ON SALE.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MEXICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1906 £17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 637,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS 3,936,720 1 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1349

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Corporation are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1907. 933

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

THE GLORIUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 29

DOCK NO. 3.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," A.I. A.E.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

Extreme Length 722 feet
Length on Blocks 714
Width of Entrance on Top 964
Width of Entrance on Bottom 884
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344

DOCK NO. 4.

Extreme Length 527 feet
Length on Blocks 515
Width of Entrance on Top 75
Width of Entrance on Bottom 75
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The German mail of the 23rd April, left Singapore on Friday, the 17th May, at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 6 a.m.

Today, the 20th instant and Friday, the 24th instant being Public Holidays, the Post Office will be open for one hour only, from 8 a.m. till 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery and a collection of letters on Sunday. The Money Order Office will be closed on both days.

YORK

	PRR	DATE
Sui An	Monday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Monday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.	
Chihli	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.	
Haimien	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.	
Turning	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.	
Monteagle	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.	
Kasato Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.	
	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	
	Registration..... 10.00 A.M.	
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O..... 10.00 A.M.	
	No late fee	
	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.	

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via PUTICOBIN.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).....

Macao.....
Shanghai.....
Swatow and Shanghai.....
Shanghai, Meji, Kobe and Yokohama.....
Manila, Fransch Wittevrouwen, Herbertshohe, Mat pi Simpunction, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle.....

Macao.....
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.....
Macao.....
Manila.....
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.....
Kobe.....
Swatow and Shanghai.....

EUROPE, &c., INDIA via TUTICORIN.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).....

Kuching, Salina Cruz and Mexico.....
Sandakan.....
Swatow and Shanghai.....

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOTAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO, Korea.....

Korea.....

	PRR	DATE
Sui Tai	Monday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.	
Hongkong & Shm.	Monday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.	
Chihli	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.	
Haimien	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.	
Sui Tai	Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.	
Turning	Tuesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.	
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	Registration..... 10.00 A.M.	
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O..... 10.00 A.M.	
	No late fee	
	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.	
	Wednesday, 22nd, 4.00 P.M.	

	PRR	DATE
Sui Tai	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.	
Hongkong	Thursday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.	
Bayern	Friday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.	
Hongkong	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.	
Yingtow	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.	
Tyipens	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.	
Prinz Waldemar	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.	
	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	
	Registration..... 10.00 A.M.	
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O..... 10.00 A.M.	
	No late fee	
	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.	
	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.	
	Thursday, 23rd, 4.00 P.M.	

	PRR	DATE
Tourane	Friday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.	
	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	
	Registration..... 10.00 A.M.	
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O..... 10.00 A.M.	
	No late fee	
	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.	

	PRR	DATE
Daphne	Friday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.	
Mausang	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.	
Shaoxing	Friday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.	
	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	
	Registration..... 10.00 A.M.	
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O..... 10.00 A.M.	
	No late fee	
	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.	
	Friday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.	

	PRR	DATE

KOREA.....

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From May 20th to 26th, 1907.
To correct Zone Time add 26 min. and 18 sec.

TIME	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Height	Mean Tide	Height	Mean Tide
Mon. 20	6 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 9 in.
Tues. 21	6 ft. 5 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 8 in.
Wed. 22	6 ft. 4 in.	6 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 7 in.
Thurs. 23	6 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 6 in.
Fri. 24	6 ft. 2 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
Sat. 25	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 4 in.
Sun. 26	6 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 3 in.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 18th

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
1 p.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.
29.75	26.88	29.83
Temperature	83	81
Humidity	70	76
Wind Direction	WSW	E
Force	1	2
Weather	0	c
Rain	-	-

Highest open air Temperature on 17th..... 87

Lowest open air Temperature on 17th..... 75

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From May 20th to 26th, 1907.

To correct Zone Time add 26 min. and 18 sec.

TIME	High Water	Mean Tide	Low Water	Mean Tide
Mon. 20	6 ft. 6 in.	6 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 10 in.	5 ft. 9 in.
Tues. 21	6 ft. 5 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 8 in.
Wed. 22	6 ft. 4 in.	6 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 7 in.
Thurs. 23	6 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 2 in.	5 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 6 in.
Fri. 24	6 ft. 2 in.	6 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 5 in.
Sat. 25	6 ft. 1 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	5 ft. 4 in.
Sun. 26	6 ft. 0 in.	5 ft. 9 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	5 ft. 3 in.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 18th

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
1 p.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.
29.75	26.88	29.83
Temperature	83	81
Humidity	70	76
Wind Direction	WSW	E
Force	1	2
Weather	0	c
Rain	-	-

Highest open air Temperature on 17th..... 87

Lowest open air Temperature on 17th.....